SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music - Loris di Lammermeer, 3 F. M.
American Institute - Exhibition.
Cavino - Die Begge Student, 2 and 2 F. M.
Cavino-Die Begge Student - Beheated Horses, 2 Stand 2 F. M.
Berned Opera House - The Silver King, 2 and 2 F. M.
Grand Opera House - The Silver King, 2 and 2 F. M. Stabe Dime Museum—300 Bowery.

Madinon Square Themere—The Rajah. Jank \$26 P. M.
Metropolition Opera Bronne—La Traviata. 3 P. M.
Albio'n Garden - Favicior. Jank & P. M.
New Park Thentee—The Stranglers of Paris. 8 F. M.
People's Thentee—Fast Lynns. Jank 8 P. M.
San Francisco Ministeria—Jank & P. M.
San Francisco Ministeria—Jank & P. M. Spracer's Palace Music Hall-Tarlety, Said & P. R.

Attack Theatre Louis XI. I and F. M.
Atandard Theatre In the Hants. 2 and F. M.
I heatre Comique Condition Aspirations. F.
Thatle Theatre Settletatent. 2 and F. M. Tany Pastor's theatre-Variety. I P. H. Dulan Square Theatre-Cricket on the Hear Windsor Theatre-Ticket of Leave Ren. 3 and 1P. H. Wallach's Theatre Moths, 130 and FP. H.

 DATLY, Per Month
 56

 DATLY, Per Year
 90

 RUNDAY, Per Year
 1

 DATLY AND RUNDAY, Per Year
 7

Advertising Rutes. Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. Bunking and Financial (after money article)

Beating Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line...

Bending Notices, with " Adv.," let or 26 page per line 2 30 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

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The Outlook for 1884.

The recent elections have cleared the sky sufficiently to warrant a few observations for 1884. They can rest only on probabilities at the best. Moreover, it is peculiarly in the power of the Democrats to fulfil Republican predictions by acting so foolishly in the States they control and in the coming session of Congress as to throw away their chances for carrying the Federal election next year.

The whole number of electoral votes is 401 of which a majority is 201. The crushing defeat of Manone in Virginia raises a strong presumption that all the Southern States will go Democratic next year. The unwillingness of a considerable body of the colored voters to any longer follow the lead of Republicans who have so often deceived them has a tendency to confirm this opinion.

The aggregate electoral votes of the sixteen Southern States is 153. This is 48 short of the needed 201. Where in the North can the 48 votes be found?

We will name only those States which, with a good candidate for President, and no blundering in Congress or elsewhere, will be reasonably certain to east their votes for the Democratic nominee:

Total

Such are the probabilities of the coming contest for the Presidency . If, however, the Democrats hope to win the battle in No vomber, 1884, they must meanwhile so con duct themselves as to deserve success.

The Next Field for Blunders.

There has been a good deal of eilly talk about the fall elections, but none quite so silly as the suggestion made by some of our contemporaries that the result of the Penn sylvania election is unfavorable to Mr. Ran-DALL's chances of being elected Speaker.

There were not issues enough presented by the Democrats, say these gifted contemporaries. The people want the tariff stirred up, and as Mr. RANDALL doesn't want the tariff stirred up, he is not the man for Speaker, and must give way to some more hotheaded person, who will kick up a great row about changes in the tariff.

This is rure fooling. If there is anything that a majority of both parties does not no and does not want, it is a change in the tariff at present. Give the tariff a chance, and give the mercantile and the manufacturing people a little rest. The tariff can't be changed. with reason, till it is fully known how it will work.

Mr. RANDALL was not an issue in Pennsylvania. If he had been, and had been running for a State office, the result might have been slightly different. One thing is taught by the Pennsylvania

and the New York elections, and that is that the Democratic party can't afford to blunder. Its principal remaining opportunity of blundering is in the House of Representatives. In fact, it is not impossible that the conduct of the Democrats in the next House may determine the success or failure of the party in the national election. If the House elects Mr. RANDALL Speaker

it is sure to be held to its work. It will do just what it ought to do to commend itself to the country. It will do honest work for honest government. It will waste no time and it will save the people a deal of money.

The reasons for the election of Mr. Ran DALL as Speaker are even stronger than they were before the fall elections. It is get ting too late to make any more mistakes.

The Eric Canal and the Forests.

The supremacy of this city is largely due to its water communication with the West None of its commercial rivals have ever been able to overcome the advantage which the Eric Canal has given it in the race for business, or to compete by rail alone with the low water-route rates New York enjoys. No one denies the immense value of the canal. yet how many of the inhabitants of this city which the canal has made what it is, or how many of the merchants of this State, who grown rich because boats could be towed from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, have ever considered the possibility that the time might come when the canal could no longer be used for want of sufficient water to fill it? And yet it is not at all improbable, if the destruction of the northern woods is incautiously continued. that the time will come when there will not be sufficient water at certain points in the canal during the summer and autumn months to float the ordinary merchandise parges. Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH of Herkimer, n an appeal to the last Legislature agains the passage of an amendment by which it was proposed to curtail the effect of a bill o prohibit the sale of State lands in the Adirondack region, Insisted, in the following words, upon the dangers threatening the canal from a diminution of the water supply

seeks to make it the means of curbing railroad monopoly and of maintaining the commercial ascendancy of the state and its metropolis, could no longer be supplied with water. Even now in dry acasons the entire volume of the Black River is turned, at the State dam at Forest port, into the Black River ('ana', as a feeder for the Eri Canal. The extensive outling away of the forests about the sources of that river would, in the near future, leav oats aground in the long level of the causi westward o Abese Soods would prove destructive, not only to the vil-

"Your Eric Canal, in spite of the fostering care which

lages and dwellings along the Mohawk and other valleys connected with our northern mountains, but also to the hankments and structures of all the railroads that its within the sweep of the larger streams descending from the heights of the Adirondacks."

Judge Smith has done excellent service to the State in calling attention to the injury which the destruction of the Adirondack forests will inflict upon the canal and the Hudson River. His words of warning were not spoken a moment too soon. If the Erie Canal is reduced to a dry ditch, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore will not be slow to seize a large part of the business which now belongs to this city. If New York loses its commercial supremacy, it will have no one but itself to blame. The State is abundantly able to maintain the permanency of its priceless waterways.

Martin Luther.

We needed not a proclamation from the first Protestant Emperor of Germany, though from his mouth such recognition was singularly appropriate, to remind us that the fore most champion of the Protestant uprising MARTIN LUTHER, was born four centuries ago to-day. There is not a thoughtful man in Christendom, whether he looks with love or detestation on the stalwart and imperious figure of the chief Reformer, who is not alive to the interest and profound significance of such an auniversary. To Protestants the man whose birth is now to be commemorated will seem to have played a part which for power and beneficence is only comparable to that of the Apostle PAUL; by Catholies he will be placed on that bad eminence which was once assigned to ARIUS, the arch fomenter of heresy and schlam in the early Church: but all will acknowledge that his name is conspicuously and inseparably associated with the history of Christianity. Not only are his character and genius admitted to have left a wide and abiding mark upon events, but his individuality was itself of all events one of the mos pregnant and momentous. It is impossible to solve equations complicated by factors so incommensurable as a great personality and the spirit of an age; but if it can be said of any man that without him a mighty revolution might have been long postponed, or perhaps might have totally miscarried, this

may be said of MARTIN LUTHER. It is true enough that this man did but condense and conduct an electricity with which the spiritual atmosphere of Europe was surcharged, that had he been born a century cartier he would have had no message to deliver, or would have delivered it in vain. It was the propagation of cheap books, and the resultant awakening of the popular intelligence, that gave LUTHER inspiration and made his triumph possible. It was not be but the obscure inventors of the first printing press, that taught the Christian world to search the Scripture for itself. When the Wittenberg professor, summoned to defend his heresics before the Diet of Worms, appealed from the jurisdiction of the court to the written word of God, from the authority of Popes and Councils to the independent exercise of his own judgment, he did but announce the outcome of forces which had silently been at work for lifty years. Scores of Catholic editions of the sacred writings in the vernacular had been current in Germany before LUTHER produced his version; not alone in Germany, but in France, Belgium, Italy, and even Spain, men had been enabled

by Catholic printers to read the Bible in

their mother languages before the great assailant of Catholicism was born. Neither can it be denied that the political condition of Germany was singularly favorable to the success of the revolt against Papal authority, with which the name of LUTHER is indissolubly connected. To say nothing of the greed which Impelled princes and nobles to the spoliation of ecclesiastical property, and which in the German electorates, as in the England of HENRY VIII., led covetous statesmen to prefer the violent disruption to the internal purification of the Church, the principles of patriotism and political autonomy were arrayed on LUTHER's side. There was not a trace of the sense of confraternity and unity which in our day animates the revived Gerperial authority was either feared or de spised, and from the moment that it entered into intimate alliance with the Papal authority the struggle for religious liberty became a desperate contention for civil independence JOHN CALVIN falled to do in France what LUTHER did in Germany, mainly because the impulse toward political cohesion and the feeling of nationality were deeply rooted in the former country and the partisans of the new religion were inevitably driven to play the part of rebels against the commonwealth. Had not the provinces ruled over by Francis I, and his successors been welded into a compact monarchy-had the great Huguenot nobles, like the German princes, been independent potentates-then CALVIN might have had a success commensurate with LUTHER's, and France,

It must also be owned by those who look at LUTHER without theological bias of any kind that when he proclaimed man's reason the supreme arbiter, even with reference to the meaning of the revenled word of Gop. h builded far more wisely than he knew, and laid down a proposition for which neither he nor the age in which he lived was ripe. With a gross inconsistency for which his enemies did not fail to reproach him, the German evangelist denied flercely and scornfully to others the right of independent judgment which he asserted for himself; and in place of the dogmatic outgivings of Popes and Councils he substituted dogmas of his own. He rebuked MELANCTHON, reviled ERASMUS, repudiated ZwingLius; no learned mar of his time had less of the broad, humanistic spirit; none was less open to conviction; one was less tolerant. Eloquent as he was and dexterously as he could use his erudition, he was above all things a man of action. framed for a dynamic rather than a speculative function, a force rather than a guide. Nor could be have wrought the great and enduring work he did had he been other than he was. His very shortcomings, his inconsistencies, his backslidings, his indefensible compromises with right principle, were all conducive to his fundamental aim, which was to wrench from the Papacy as many German States as possible, and hold them in the gripe of irremediable schism.

like Germany, might have been split in

twain.

Only part of what he strove for has been ecomplished, but much of which LUTHER had no forecast he has helped to bring to pass. "Living, O Pope, I was thy post, and dying I shall be thy death;" such was the vaunt he uttered on the day before he died, but it is yet far from fulfilment. It is true that since the peace of Westphalia the Protestant States have tended toward political preponderance, and the process has culminated in the displacement of the Haps-BUROS by the HOHENZOLLERNS at the head of a reconstructed Germany. But in many German lands which in the sixteenth century were won over by the reformers the old religion has regained ascendancy, and Caholicism has proved able to contend on equal terms with the civil power of the new empire. In Spain, Italy, and France .

Protestantism is extinct, or barely sustains a languishing existence, and it may yet have to struggle desperately to hold its own in that new world which was undiscovered when the German hereslarch was born. The blow which LUTRER levelled at the principle of dogmatic formulations has failed to shiver the Church of Rome, because a large part of mankind will always look on dogma as a refuge and on authority as a shield. But by the bold ground taken at the Diet of Worms, and by the stimulating examples supplied by his own methods of dealing with the Scriptures, LUTHER stripped Protestantism of all power to imprison the suman mind in formulas, and left it relatively helpless to withstand sectarian disintegration and the steady aggressions of

scientific research and the rationalistic spirit. What is Left of Mahone.

The decisive defeat of Mahone in Virginia has far more political significance than appears on the surface. It is fatal to plans that were formed, mainly looking to the nomination of ARTHUR in 1884, and his possible election. Virginia was the basis of the movement, as an entering wedge to break the Southern column next year. Then by expending large sums of money in Maryland. North Carolina, and Florida they might be

aptured as Indiana was in 1880. Apparently with this purpose in view, the President virtually surrendered to MAHONE the appointing power in Virginia and the inluence of the Administration. The foundation of the intended structure has eaved in and carried down the architects who had prepared their fanciful designs for 1884. One nundred and fifty-three Southern votes are unified for the Democracy next year by this election in Virginia. Whatever else may happen, that capital is assured.

But MARONE has not yet ceased to be an ineresting figure in politics. He has publicly declared, and Gov. Cameron has reiterated the intention, that GORHAM must be nominated again for Secretary by the Republican caucus, and elected, too, or he and his colleagues will bolt. Gornam is editor of the National Republican, and is MAHONE'S right. ower. He conducted the negotiations with GARPIELD and ARTHUR and the leading Republicans on behalf of the Repudiator, and he has been and is his recognized organ at the capital.

It is an open secret that several Republian Senators are decidedly opposed to Gon-HAM, and some of them have declared they would not vote for him even if regularly nominated. They have no liking, either, for MAHONE'S machine. EDMUNDS, ANTHONY, HOAR, HAWLEY, DAWES, VAN WYCK, and others are named in this category. Whether they will stick when put to the test remains to be seen.

The Senate stands: Republicans, 38; Demo rats, 36; Repudiators, 2. With MAHONE and RIDDLEBERGER as assistant Republicans the Republicans have four majority. But in the organization of the Senate, if these two should vote independently, or unite with the Democrats, a change in the offices could be prevented.

Some of the Republican Senators profess a vish to illustrate civil service reform by retaining the present officers, who are all admitted to be efficient and upright. But the pressure from the West and from the more active partisans will be apt to check this disposition. Manone's time for mischief has had a limit set to it, but he is not likely to subside until that limit has been reached.

Gen. Sherman's Outrageous Speech. Gen. Sherman, in a speech at Governor's Island on Thursday, said that the youngest officer in the army had the prospect of a

brilliant career before him. By that he meant that we are going to have flerce fighting in this country before many years, for only in war is there any brilliant opportunity for an army officer. He said, subsequently, that we must look out for bloody wars, and he encouraged his military hearers with the prospect of them. But when are these wars to come, and with whom are we going to fight? Gen. Sherman intimated that in his opinion there would be an armed contest between labor and capital. They would oppose each other, not with words and arguments and ballots, but with shot and shell, cannon and gunpowder. And that is his first utterance since his retirement. He stimulates the army officers with the hope of a war about our own hearthstones which would be terrible beyond description!

But labor and capital will not take up the sword against each other in this free country. Such a war is possible only in the dreams and hopes of wild communistic agitators and men who depend on bloodshed for

their professional advancement. It was an outrage for Gen. SHERMAN to suggest such a possibility. The interests of labor and capital are the same.

A Poolish Prediction.

"I believe," said Gen. SHERMAN, at Governor's Island, "that in the future the army will be the nucleus around which this great nationality will concentrate."

When this prediction comes true, the people of the United States will have lost their freedom. Liberty cannot live long in a land where

he military power becomes so paramount as to form the centre of national life. The smallest possible army and navy consistent with the public safety is all this coun-

If there was really any danger that the army would ever become such a nucleus as Gen. SHERMAN talks about, it ought to be swept out of existence at once.

The proposed visit of Crown Prince FRED-ERICK WILLIAM to Spain, in return for the visit which King Alronso made to Germany, is ev idently destined to excite much speculation as to its exact meaning. Perhaps some apprehensive persons will gloomily recall the Gorman overtures to the throne of Spain which immediately preceded the last war with France. Yot there seems to be nothing more in view than the entrance of Spain, formally or tacitly into the combination of which Austria, Germany, and Italy are the chief members. It was not long ago that the Crown Prince visited King HUMBERT, without exciting much remark. Still, it is doubtful whether be would be specially eager to call at Paris, whether in

KEIFEB, who, it may be remembered, was SECOR ROBESON'S Speaker of the House of Representatives last year, is said to be struggling hard to get the complimentary vote of the Re publican minority in the next Congress. Why wouldn't this be a good year to run Hiscock the semi Half Breed, for Speaker? He neve gets anything when his party is in power, but he is good enough in an off year; besides his name would make RANDALL's shine the more by contrast.

One might reasonably suppose that Holland had had for the present a surfeit of international exhibitions, after the one which was open continuously from May 1 in Ameterdam Yet another has already been arranged for the same city next year-an agricultural fair, to b held during the last week of August and the first week of September. The case seems to be like that of the recent fishery fair in London which was closed with an appouncement that

It would be followed next year by a hygienic fair in the same building, and still another in ternational fair the year after that. The appetite for world's fairs seems to grow by wha it feeds on. At least it is so in the Old World, although in this country the Philadelphia

not be put in the same category with the exhibition of 1876. The Brooklyn Union argues that Brooklyn is not a Democratic city because SETH Low has got more votes than JOSEPH C. HENDRIX. It is a sound argument. The Union is right.

exhibition has inspired no successful attempt

at repetition, for the Boston foreign show can

The Republicans have such a fear of Mr. TILDES that they habitually attribute to him about three-fourths of the political events that take place in the country. According to them he is always engaged in nominating candidates that suit him, and in defeating candidates that do not. They see his hand in every politica ple. He is always present to their guilty consciences. The last thing he has done, it seems was to work for the defeat of BEN BUTLER in Massachusetts. This is a pretty old lie. It appeared as a piece of news in the Boston found some time ago, and a piece of news is almost always venerable before the Journal

Some Brooklyn wag, who wishes to make merry at the expense of the always serious Tolbune, writes to that journal, proposing the nomination of Mr. SETH Low for Governor of

this remarkable platform: "I A non-partisan home rule for every city in the

"2 thanging the state prison contract labor system into a ruralization of convict labor. 3. Industrial compulsory education. "4. Protection to home industry. 5. The Equilibrian platform."

We don't know what the Governor has to do with giving the cities either partisan or "nonpartisan" rule, and we don't know, and doubt f anybody particularly cares, what Mayor Low's views on contract labor, industrial education, and protection are; but we do know that he stands solidly on plank No. 5, and wa slected Mayor last Tuesday on it. The Brooklyn wag evidently wants to show the absurdit f a man's position who would be a partisan at Albany, but who affects to be a "non-partisan in Brooklyn. Great is Humbug, and the Tribune is its prophet!

The number of young statesmen who want the Speakership of the next Assembly is wonderfully large. Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will perhaps find that his party doesn't want to nominate him for Speaker now that it has a majority. Nor will the aspiring Mr. House ever consent to see his foremost and younges rival preferred to him. There is going to be some fun in the Assembly next winter.

Mr. NILES, a colored man of Arkansas, is in Washington trying to organize another exodus. His scheme is to have the negroes of the South settled upon Government land in the West, where they may found a Territory of their own. Mr. Nilles's schome is not practical The black race must work out the problem right where it is. Its truest friends are those who, accepting the existing condition of things strive to inculcate in the colored people of the South habits of thrift, economy, and virtue. Education is yet to do much for both whites and blacks, and time will do the rest.

MAHONE is a dear, innocent creature, and never suspected for a moment that the Adminstration was supporting him. Somehow or other we are inclined to think that the HAT ron-Gorham organ suspected that the Adminstration did support MAHONE. Very likely ome of the Government employees in or from Virginia suspected as much. But Manoni

Mr. MAPLESON is a genuine minstrel, who hires people to sing as the bird sings, and who lucre. All he wants is "to advance art," and that's what makes him look with hor ror upon the mercenary proceedings of his rival manager. "If Abber were to give a decidedly more artistic performance than ours." said the Colonel to a reverential reporter, " should quietly give way, and hide my diminished head. But he does nothing of the kind." Consequently the Maplesonian head is still uplifted in protest against him whom he hopes to see a ruined Anney. We presume that Mr. ABBRY is also desirous of advancing art, and that he cares not a copper for pecuniary considerations. It this is the case, we should think the two managers might agree to give art for art's sake, and to throw open their houses to the public without charge,

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 9 .- It is now apparent that but for one foolish blunder the Democrats would have swept Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, and put the State permanently in the Democratic column. That blunder was the insane prolongation of the extra session of the Legislature at a cost of \$3,000 a day after the Republicans had boldly shouldered the responsibility of the failure to apportion the State is secordance with the Constitution and the law. Common sense would have adjourned then

accordance with the Constitution and the law. Common sense would have adjourned then, but folly held ou, and made the Pennsylvania Legislature a spectacle for gods and men for three months at least after it should have decently taken itself off. It was an expensive spectacle, too, and it was not much more agreeable to Democrats than it was to Republicans. The worst of it was that although about equally disgusting to beth parties, its immodiate effects were to bring the voters of one party to the poils and to keep the voters of the other at home.

All authorities seem to agree in this view of the Pennsylvania election. The State was thrown away by the reckieses stupidity of Democratic leadership in the Legislature, against the bester counsels of such men as Wallace, Hensel, Randall, and Coxe. But it can easily be recovered. There will be no extra session next year. The hollow truce between the Statwarts and the Half Breeds will give way before the Sentorial and Presidential questions which as then to be settled. When they come to deternine between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Stewart or the Senste and between Mr. Blaine and the stalwart candidate for President, the Republican party of Pennsylvania will be found in worsecondition than it was in 1882.

Another Grant Movement.

WASHINSTON, Nov. 9 .- An organized movement for the nomination of Gen. Grant next year by the Republican was started by prominent officers at a reent army cunion in the West. The plan is to culist military toftence all through the North and South, inluding Confederates who may be willing to join the organization, and to keep aloof from the machine politi cians until he time comes for a public demonstration. The enterrising authors of this plan think prejudice against the hird term has passed away. They also believe that frant's alliance with Jay Gould and other operators i. Wall street would bring to his support the great railead corporations, and insure a campaign fund quite equal to that which Mr. Morton and his banking frieds raised for Garfield in 1880.

Balas for President in 1884. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to congatulate you upon the manly way in which you accepthe election of Low, and, in fact, upon the general top of The Sus this morning. Such a course cannot faito win you fresh admirers. The Sus is noth ling if not greenive, but the issue of 16-day tempers its aggressiveers with a moderation which is highly commendable. Your political sagacity has long been provertial. Iwell remember your prophecy of Hayes's nominating long before he was mentioned by any other naming Jenes G. Blaine as the Republican candidate He will bake man, and if he is, the Republican part rou't go, o matter who is opposed to hi From anadmiring opponent. H.

A New York Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How would not returing pilgrim, Abram S. Hewitt, do for President! Yerstruly, BERNARD SCHULARIA 1.231 THE AV. (A Reader of The Sun for 20 years)

To Long Branch Pier Not Sold. Mr. William Ottmann of the Long Branch cean Pit Company denies that the pier has been sold o the Catral Railroad Company of New Jersey. He ays the east season will be opened with increased fa-ilities as reduced gisamboat farms.

THE DISJOINTED CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- Street ramor has it that an icy atmosphere chills the Cabinet Chamber. Secretary Folger, we are told, will remain in the Cabinet only long enough to eral is said to have had his little day; the State Department is grieved at something the Navy Department has done, we learn, and, further, that the brisk little Secretary of the Navy has used some coercion on the phiermatic Secretary of War. Then, too, no doubt exists over in the Navy building that Mr. Chandler has had an unpleasant hour with the President.

to be plagued with lack of harmony, for sel-

ever, have never been congenial. Chandler irritates Folger, and his power of irritation is great when he chooses to use it. On the other band, the Secretary of the Treasury has a temperament that Chandler cannot comprehend, and for which he makes no allowance. When, therefore, Mr. Chandler, with characteristic audacity, tried to strip the Treasury Department of some of its bursaus. Mr. Folger was annoyed, especially as Mr. Chandler had never asked his opinion about it.

With the Secretary of State it would be easy for any one to be associated without friction. Therefore Mr. Chandler's offence must have been serious if the State Department got ruffled. It was taken as a grievous lack of courtesy that the Navy Department should attempt to stead from its neighbor, the State Department, the honor of taking charge of the Corean Embassy. The friends of the Secretary of War, too, are inclined to think that Secretary Chandler threw the burden of the investigation into the causes of the failure of the Greely relief expedition upon Mr. Lincoln, whom he should at least have shared that burden.

Beport had it, too, that Mr. Chandler had quarre-led with the President. "Who says that the President in the No says that the President in the No says that the President in the word or act, but there can be no doubt that there was an expression of opinion on both sides that was decided in its differences and very plain in its terms. Mr. Chandler wanted Henderson appointed Chief of the Bureau of Steam Enzineering. The President did not. Then followed ley words. As the President and his Secretary compromised by delaying, each hoping that a few weeks of meditation would lead the other to yield.

From all this we see that Mr. Chandler makes himself felt in the Cabinet. Yet the President as a sagnetous man might have foreseen this when he took Mr. Chandler is and by reason of the every influence that landed Mr. Chandler is took of the weeks of contact in the cabinet. Yet the President is as asgnetous man might have foreseen this when he took Mr. Chandler is the including the reason of the very influence that landed Mr. Chandler is the Cabinet. On the cabinet were seen this when he took Mr. Chandler is the president perament that Chandler cannot comprehend and for which he makes no allowance.

From all this we see that Mr. Chandler makes himself old in the Cabinet. Yet the President as a sagacious man might have forescen this when he took Mr. Chandler into his Cabinet. A contest was certain to come, and by reason of the very influence that lended Mr. Chandler in the Cabinet. Chandler's straining for Henderson is due to the Secretary's antecedent relations with Henderson's warm friend John Roach. Mr. Chandler has been paving off the very large debt of gratifude he owes the President for helping him turn the tables on Mr. Biaine, and for lifting him from the lobby to the Cabinet. He expects to add to the payment when the time for active political manipulation shall come. But Mr. Chandler also owes a debt to John Roach for the potent aid Roach gave him when he sought the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, and he knows that he would pay a large part of it by securing the appointment of Henderson. With Chandler at the head of the Navy Department, with Henderson Chief of the Bursau of Steam Eugineering, and with contracts for the building of four new vossuls, John Roach ought to be pretty well satisfied.

The President might have been sure that Mr. Chandler would assert himself, for the President knows how potent Roach's influence was in gotting Chandler into the Cabinet. Therefore he can hardly find fault with his enterprising Secretary for attempting to serve his old master by trying to compel his new one to do something he does not want to do.

If the story could be told of the succession of causes and results that ended with the landing of Chandler in the President's circle of counsellors it would be found highly interesting. Something is known of it. The cunning brata of Chandler opening the feet of the National Committee, of which he was a member, and, after some labor, he got not only the endorsement of the whole committee, but the earnest support of the strongest man on it. Bestdess through the committee he was able to bring other Republican influence to bear on the President was exceedingly anx mered away at the President all winter, and at last, the opportunity coming to retire Hunt, Gen. Arthur, almost surprised at his own act, nominated Chandler.

Thus Chandler went into the Cabinet, and it is not hard to see why such an associate should be able to disturb the harmony that is supposed to blud those who sit around the President's table; and the President ought not to be surprised, and doubtless is not, that his Sacretary of the Navy should have a mind of his own when John Roach's interests are involved.

PART WARRIOR, PART PLASTER.

Another Witness who Says he Saw Cypriote Antiquities Renovated.

Charles Henkel, who was employed as watchman and laborer in the Netropolitan Museum of Art several years ago, gave further testimony yesterday in the Fenandent-Gesnola libed sait regarding the Cyprus antiquities. He said that when the collection was take to the Central Park the objects were washed. Every statue and statuette that had been mended and on exhibition was taken spart. All the work of Gehlen was removed, and the figures were again repaired. Gehlen had nothing to do with the work. The witness heard Fear ardent say of the statue of Aphrodic sold Eros that it was a patchwork of surelated parts. Gen. dit casuals a directions were that all plaster should be removed from the statues. Gen. di Cesnola saked the witness if he had ever seen the statue of the Priest with the head and paters off. He answered high the had not. "Was your answer true!" inquired Mr. Hangs. "No, sir."

Was your answer true? Inquired Mr. Bangs.

No. 8.;

Why did you diverge from the truth on this occasion?

I was afraid, replied the witness. That if it was known that I was acquainted with the true facts I would be discharged. I was setting Reb a month.

Dickson B. Alley, a photograph printer, said that he was employed by the Musenn In 1877. He saw the restoration of the statues. He put the gode and goddesses in a buth and soap was used to clean them. He saw Ballardi alter the feet, restore the mose, and build a shoulder of pinster on the statue of the Egyptian war now. Gen. di Cesuola was present.

Political Agitation in Jamatea.

KINGSTON, Nov. 2.-Political agitations have with people. A public meeting was afterward held in the City Hall, at which more persons were present than have attended any previous gathering in Jamaica. The Custos presided. Besolutions were passed expressing disappointment that no reply had been received from the Queen to the representations made to her by the people of Jamaica, and alarm that a new Governor of the Island had been appointed without any assurances from the Queen's Ministers that the grid-vances of the people would be follerased, and the wrongs which they have suffered removed. It was also resolved that there shall be no invasion without representation, if there was the colony would refuse to pay the lakes, and would offer a pusitive registance, leaving the Government to collect the taxon at the point of the basoned. Ferfect order prevailed at the meeting the prople in other parishes are following the example of Kiorston. The flovernment sent a letter to the meeting with the object of appearing the excitement. with people. A public meeting was afterward held in

Defining a Completed Invention.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 9.-The Commissioner of Patents has defined a completed invention to be one em-bodying the conception in some practical and operative form. It may never prove to be profitable, because of other ways devised for accomplishing the same out fit question is not when was the invention completed so a to compute commercially with others, but when was completed as an operative invention. Regarding a partial abandoment of a joint invention, the Commission that abandoment of a joint invention, the Commission ground of completion are practical demonstration, and the joint inventor and without the consent of the other, be abandomed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.- The argument in the WASHINGTON, NOV. 9.—The argument in the case of Stephen Percy Ellis at al. against Jefferson Davis was begun in the Supreme Court to-day. This is a sait brought by the next of kin and collateral heres of the late Sarah Ann Dorsey of Louisiana, to set cashe the will by which Mrs. Borsey left all her real and personal property to Jefferson Bavis. It is maintained by the heirs that the testarts, at the time when she made this will, was not of sound mind, and that she was subjected to minds influence.

A Colored Woman Becomes White. HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 9.-Mrs. Julia Morri-

son, a respectable colored woman, who lives in Carbon township, this county, has undergone a complete trans reused in pumber and size until now they cover whole person. The physicians who have examina-are at a loss to account for this remarkable change.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEADLOCK.

Prebable Early Adjournment of the Extra HARRISBURG, Nov. 9 .- It is evident that

proparations will be made early next week ooking to the adjournment of the Legislature Both branches were in session to-day for the first time since the election. Caucuses were held by both parties immediately after the adjournment. The Republicans determined to adhere to the policy instituted by them before the election—that is, sessions twice a week with no business to be entertained except Exscutive communications, messages from the All of these rumors, excepting that which concerns the Attorney-General, touch Mr. House on the subject of adjournment, or notice of concurrence in the Senate Apportion-Chandler. Some truth is to be found at the ment bills. The Democrats arrived at no bottom of these stories, though there has absolute conclusion, but decided to summon been small chance for the Cabinet, as a whole a full attendance and hold a final caucus on Puesday next. The temper of the speeches Tuesday next. The temper of the speeches was decidedly against concurring in the Senate bills, on the ground that such action would be a stultification. In any event, a resolution for final adjournment will be introduced in both Houses on Tuesday. It will be almost unanimously agreed to in the Senate and supported by a number of Democrats and all the Republicans in the House. The date will be fixed far enough in the future to permit of the passage of an Appropriation bill covering the expenses of the session, even though it should be vetoed by the Governor. dom have they all met since last spring. Besides, some of the Cabinet like Chandler. Secretary Folger and Secretary Chandler, how-

CANADA'S SHORT WHEAT CROP.

The Government Urged to Reduce the Duty

Fifty Per Cent TORONTO, Nov. 8 .- The Dominion Millers' Association has sent a deputation of its best men to Ottawa to urge upon the Government : reduction of the wheat duty from 15 cents to is cents a bushel. This proposition will probably raise as great an outery as any in the history of protection in Canada. When the protective system was inaugurated in 1879 a sop was given to the farmers in the shape of a 15 cent duty on wheat, but as there was the duty was inoperative. It was freely stated, even by the best informed people, that never again would Canada be without a surplus of wheat; but the impossible has happened, and now, as the miliers state, either flour or wheat has to be imported to make good the serious deliciency which exists. They hold that if the duty is kent up the wheat will be ground in the United States and imported as flour; whereas, if the duty is reduced, the Canadian miliers will have a chance to live, and the farmer will get the benefit of the reduced duty. On the other hand, if the duty remains at fifteen cente, say the millers, they must quit the business until next season, and the Canadian farmers wheat will have to go to Great Britain and take its chance with all competitors. But now that the time has come that the wheat duty promises to be of benefit to them, it is not likely that the farmer will let it gowithout a struggle. It was freely stated, even by the best informed

SURRENDER OF CHIRICATURAS.

Returning from Mexico in Accordance with Terms Made with Gen. Crook.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Indian Bureau a elegram from Capt, Rafferty, Sixth Cavairy, dated Silver Creek. Arizons, forwarded through den. Crook, reporting the arrival at Silver Creek, Arizona, of seventy-nine Chiricahuasmen, women, and children-who came in and surrendered in accordance with terms made with Gen. Crook in May last. Capt. Rafferty says that the following information is obtained from the Chiricaliuas:

says that the following information is obtained from the Chiricahuas:

One hundred and forty-six men, women, and children removed to Mexico last slay. Of these Juli is dead, this two children are here. Nav. Of this trond from the was killed by Mexicans. Two bucks were the former was killed by Mexicans. Two bucks were was the former was killed by Mexicans. Two bucks and two women drivers with himself was the following the indians. Ten men and two women drivers with himself was the following the followi

FEARS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION. The Whites in Southampton County, Va.,

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—The white people of Southampton county are apprehensive of an outbreak among the negroes. Telegrams have been received at Portsmouth asking for assistance in the event of trouble, and the Mayor has a posse of citizens ready for summons in case it should come. Yesterday a drunken negro told the servant of a white family in that county that at 12 o'clock last night 1,000 negroes intended to slay every white person. from the cradle up, in Southampton county, The white men at Newsom's, Franklin, Boykin's, and Branchville were well armed, and sent out seouts to learn what was going on. It was noticeable that not a single negro was to be seen at their usual places. This gave additional color to the places. This gave additional color to the report, and the women and children were taken to the woods and a guard placed around them. The tolegrams further say that the negroes who work around the railroad stations have not been seen since resterday afternoon, and that the people are preparing to defend their homes. Thus far no intelligence of irouble has been received here, and it is impossible to say whether there is just ground for the existing excitement and fears.

Southampton county was the scene some years before the war of a bloody slave insurrection, and it is not improbable that the traditions of that time have something to do with the prevaiting apprehensions.

THE PAILURE TO RELIEVE GREELY.

Lient. Garlington Wishes to be Represented by Counsel Before the Court. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.-The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the organization, fitting out, and subsequent failure of the Greely relief expedition resumed its sessions this the Greely relief expedition resumed its sessions this morning with open doors. The session was devoted to the reading of the correspondence relating to the organization and filting out of the expedition, including all the instructions to Lieut Garlington, who commanded the expedition. Heart Garlington, was present.

When all the official correspondence had been read them Garlington requested to be represented before the court by coursel. He said he did not know that it would be necessary, but he would like to have the privilege in case it was deemed advisable. Gen Benet told him the court would act upon his request industrates. The court would not upon his request industrates. The some work of the consideration of the court would not upon his request industration of the court would not upon his request industration of the court would not upon his request industration of the court will the efficial correspondence, and then adjourned till to macraw, when the consideration of the course of the court will have dealed in the life expedition will be resumed. The court will hold daily sessions from it to declare. The examination of withcomes will probably begin on Monday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9 .- Warden Brush of Sing Sing prison for whom a warrant was resided by Judge Barnard on a charge of bribery at the policion election day, arrived in town this morning and went voluntarily before Judge Barnard, the warrant not hav-

The Dutchess County Bribery Cuees.

voluntarily before Judge Barnard. The warrant not having been served yet. The Court, being occupied with another case, set Mr. Brush's case down for 11 A.M. to morrow, and Mr. Brush went back to sing Sing. Whitheld Irish of Hyd. Park was arrested to day charged with teitery at the poles to that fown. He waited examination and gave 5-850 had Kobset Morry of the New York Custom House arrived this eventual incharge of an officer, and his case will also come before the court to-morrow morning. Information bases had been been folged against a main in Beckman who will probably be arrested to-morrow, and a man has been arrested in the town of Posighicopiae and put under had to await the action of the tirand Jury.

Pupti McGinness Braws a Revolver. Public School 1 of Hoboken was thrown into a

late of excitement yesters in by the threat of Joseph Me-dinners. I II year old pupil in the grammar department, to shoot the janitor. Institution at one of the cansed the boy's teacher to rebake him. He retorted in solently, and the teacher then sent for Janitor Patrick Halloran for the purpose of having McGinness ejected from the building from the building.

When the jamiter approached him the toy jumped on his desk, and, drawing a revolver pointed it at Halioran's head. The latter wrenched the weapon from the lade hand, and held him until a policeman was summoned, who took him to the station house. The plates was a seven chambered resulter, and such chamber was loaded. McGinness was held for examination. He lives with his parents in 101 Garden street.

Gov. Ludlow Visits Murderer Graves.

In the jail in Newark are two convicted mur-In the jail in Nowark are two convicted murderers besides John Chisholm, who is to be hanged on Nov. 22. The Supreme Court has just refused a new trial to Robert Martin, who killed his wife and bely, and now his case will be laken to the tourt of Errors and Appeals. James Graves, who shot little fields. Soden, is an old man and a wreek it mind and tour feeling few days ago toy Ludiow and Chamcellor Bunyon went to the jail and saw him in the Cell. They are loth members of the Court of Pardons.

Dr Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in ling complaints, bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.—449.

SUNBEAMS.

-A flock of blackbirds estimated at a mile length flew southward over Parsons, Kansas, m.

-It is estimated that ten thousand hunters

re killing deer and buffalo in Montana, along the line of he Northern Pacific Railroad.

-Galveston has authorized a committee to

nfer with Capt. Ends as to the possibility of getting wenty feet of water on her bar. -The Granite State's hatching houseling

lymouth, N. H., has about 40,000 ratmon eggs that vere taken from twelve fish. The house has also at ...

-The United States has 161 doctors to every O.000 persons. In England the proportion is a to to to co-r France, 3: Germany, 3 and a fraction; Hungary and

Italy, 6, and Switzerland, 7, -Of Mexico's debt of \$117,000,000 English men hold about \$83,000,000. The rest is held in Nev York. The republic's annual revenue is about \$83 cc. 900, mainly from the stamp tax and tariff duties.

- The part of Shylock is generally conceded to be the most difficult in the range of the Shakespearens drama. Since the ebler Kean, who achieved in it his first great triumph, the elder Wallack has been regarde as its strongest representative here. Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, and E. L. Davenport attempted it and they struck it from their repertors of parts. Save with Wa

lack, it has never been popular or profitable.

—An umbrolla to cover the city of Buonos Ayres is described by a letter writer as the newest thing proposed in the Argentine Republic. Messes, W. Bourn-hofer and John Fluckigen say in a formal letter to the authorities that for \$5,750(09) they will erect in the Pinza de Lorca a base 670 feet in diameter and 1,500 feet high, the ribs to be of east iron and 31 inches in circumference. These ribs are to be right feet apart. The liming is to be of wrought iron, an Inch and a half thick -Sir Moses Montoflore sustains nature

entirely on milk and old port wine, of which he drinks two or three glasses every day, varied with sons and a little bread and butter sometimes. In middle life he smoked, but has given up tobacco for many years He rises at 11 o'clock, having had his letters read to bu in hed, then drives out for some hours, and rettree at 0, lie has a likeness of Mr. Gladstone, of whom he of fond over his hed. He wears a blue coat, frilled shirt, and goes about in the old fashioned sedan class -The Romans under the Republic were

prohibitionists after a fashion. Men of honorable from of thirty, or to drink to excess; while for women of any condition, free or slave, to touch wine except on some condition, free or slave, to touch wine except on some solemn occasion, as a merifice, was an offence vising by severe penalties. Hence originated the custom of girls kissing their parents on their lips as a means of discovery whether they had been sampling the conteins of the family amphore. But the law, as affecting women, was in time so far modified that they were jest mitted to drink wine made from boiled must or reisons in the mean of the family amphore. -An interesting night experiment has

been conducted on the racecourse at Vienna, near the Electrical Exhibition. The volunteers of the Association for the Saving of Life lit up an imaginary tathefield, in order to prove the advantage of reflectors in finding the wounded. The Crown Prince and several of the Archibkes were present, with a number of officers medical students lying about, representing wounded men, were picked up, 100 members of the volunteer to brigade transporting them to the wagous in less than a quarter of an honr. -If nothing else prospers in Algeria, at

least the culture of alfa or desert grass seems to promise an increasing source of wealth to the colony. It is computed that a million of hectards of the high plates a bordering the Sahara are covered with these or o speak of vast tracts of the Tell. It is only wittin . cont years that the exportation of aifs has reached buck figures, in 1881 apward of 200,000 tons being shapped for Europe. It is not in the manufacture of paper alone that this grass is so valuable—various textures are made of it, notably very pretty substantial curtains, sobiat a theap rate. The grass requires no care when more planted, but can only be cut in the third year. Corne ag is mixed with the flore in order to afford a se nore yielding texture.

-A successful search has been made for remains of the wrecks of the Borssole and Astrolate, which went down near Vanikoro, in the South Pacific a century ago. They were the two ships with which the ill-fated La Perouse went ou his last voyage. Audiors, cannon, and numerous other rolles were found and conreved to Nonmes in New Caledonia. They were t ceived by the French authorities with impressive dere give military honors, and a salute of twenty one gund being fired by the gans of the forts. Among the tr phies of the search is a bronze cannon dated 1821, well the anchors are covered over with coral in the strangest manner. The relics will be sent to the Louvre, and

placed in the La Perouse room -Various are the methods of initiating Harvard students into the secret societies. All aspirit young men are put through, for two weeks, a series of menial and humiliating drudgery and subjection. one New Yorker is said to have been lately made to seit papers for a week, dressed in striped hed-ticking. A well-dressed young man obediently dashed through that yard square, holding out a long-handled tin dipper, and pathetically imploring." Wou't you give me a little some thing " at the same time devoutly crossing times if Others were fautastically dressed and placarded, and sent on ridiculous errands. The penalty of disolections is a closing of the doors of the societies forever to the candidate. Violence is not resorted to in the init

which are curious and ingenious methods for making the candidate ridiculous. -In these days of long life, says the St. James's Gasette, it would not be surprising were the Emperor William to survive the Iron Chanceller, as be has survived so many of his old servants and friends. The Buiperor was never better, and still enjoys los wine and tobacco. It is remarkable that, although he has long been famous as one of the most vig brous men of his time, William J. was an exceeding feeble child. It was not, indeed, until he gave himself Kaiser has always been a very moderate man such this day his dinner rarely consists of more than the dishes, from which he makes a choice. Although the callars of the imperial palace at Berlin are full of the finest wines of all countries, including the Rhipe volt ages of the famous years 1929 and 1680, " of which the bounquet alone is a pnem," the Emperor rarely touches them, and usually contents himself with a glass or two

of somewhat or linary Moselle. -The body of a young man apparently about twenty years of age, a stranger both to the cow and the passengers, was discovered in the hold of the steamer Professor Wormann of Hamburg as the sales? vere unleading her on the 28th of July last, near Latte Popo, on the western coast of Africa. The best of found completely blocked in by huge bales upon bales of merchandise and other heavy goods, sufficient space, however, having been left for the infortunate man to breathe and even to move about a little. It was sub-posed that he had contrived to enscoue himself hore when the vessel was about to sail from Hamburg bend under the impression that her destination was Invasion, and that he would therefore be released before the food with which he had provided himself would be explorated. By his side was the bone of a leg of matter of which he had devotred all the flesh. He had also confident means of treaking open a case of Hollands and had emptied two bottles. His provisions having been not sumed, and there being no means of escape, everyor of

making his presence known the unhappy stowards had apparently died a lingering death from exhaustion.

—In a long list of cases of saving life from drowning in various parts of the kingdom, which have just been investigated by the committee of the first-sh Royal Humane Society, are three in which children whose ages ranged from 0 to 12 years have gained to usual rewards for heroism. One little fellow, S. G. P. e., aged 0 years, has been awarded the modal for the following act: A child named Wyatt fell off the pier at the store. near Plymouth on Aug 18 and had drifted out account asset yands in twelve feet of water, when the pinged in to the recene with his clothes on, awarn out, and reached the child, bringing it in to the steps, where they were both assisted out. Another little fellow, W. W. Hayne, aged 12, has been awarded a testimonial for anying a child named Humphreys, aged 4, in the river at Liamberris on Any 2.) The latter fell off a bridge into the river, near a whichpush when Haynes are sent as Liamberris on Ang. 2) The latter fell off a bridge note the river, near a whittpool, when Hayne swam out, fully clothed, and brought him ashore. A similar testimon, it has also been awarded to a girl, E. S. Deacon, aged 12, for saving A. Finch at Blackpool, near Dartmouth, on Ang. 20. Finch slipped off the rock and became unconscious, when the girl jumped in, fully dressed, and surgested to be a present a state of the property of the same unconscious, when the girl jumped in, fully dressed, and surgested to be a surgest and a series. caseded in holding her charge above water until accept

-The Italians employed in building a Maine railroad have lately made a little village in anti-pation of winter. Two forked sticks are driven into the ground and a pole land across. Other poles are leaved on either side against this maxing an "A" tent. Commencing at the ground and going to the peak soil of turf are closely laid. Between the roof of poles and the turf a layer of toughs is placed. The ends are com-structed in the same way as the sides. A hole answers the double purpose of door and window. A singular f constructed furnace and chimney warms the hat do ee the macaroni cooks their food, and carries off a part of the smoke. Some of the structures are of good size. the smoke. Some of the structures are of good some, while others are not much larger than a dog kennel, which they much resemble. A visitor on contrang one of the better sort, was astonished to see an undimend portrait of the daughter of Gen Bancock. This and other pictures in oil betrayed the work of a general artist. Surrounded by his family, comprising a profit were willing to put up with the inconvenience for the sake of the money they got, and, if she could only keep her children well, she would try and put up with the dirt. The husband was the boas of the gang.